UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2672	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/676,445	FRANKLIN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jin-Cheng Wang	2672	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _4/13/2004_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-22 and 24-33_ is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-22 and 24-33_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

   1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
PTOL-326 (Rev. 1-04)   Office Action Summary   Part of Paper No./Mail Date 19

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

The amendment filed on 4/13/2004 has been entered. Claims 1, 25-33 have been amended.

Claim 23 has been canceled. Claim 1-22, 24-33 are pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

2.   Claims 1-10, 14-22, 24-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Laverty et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,429,947 (hereinafter Laverty) in view of Chase et al. U.S. Patent

No. 6,611,348 (hereinafter Chase).

3.   Claim 1:

(1) Laverty teaches a method of creating an electronic catalog web page from a vector

graphics data file (the abstract, column 11, lines 4-15; figures 3-4) comprising the following

steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics

file format (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52;

column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Modifying the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black

(CMYK) color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 20, lines 35-50;

column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64); and

Inserting the modified bitmap graphics data file into the web page (e.g., column 11, lines

1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-

16).

(2) However, Laverty is silent to the claim limitation of "inserting the modified bit map

graphics data file into the electronic catalog web page" and "making the electronic catalog web

page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to

select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an

RGB desktop printer".

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for

providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (members

of the general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet

for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of

interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer and

inserting the modified bit map graphics data file into the electronic catalog web page (Chase

column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF

file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer

340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an

end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor.*

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the <u>Internet</u>. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of <u>browsing</u>, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to

view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic

catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end

user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser

printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to

selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page

catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the

Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Laverty's prepress workflow

because Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Laverty column

8). Laverty further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative

embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server

request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press

operations (Laverty column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover,

both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of web

catalog pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because

it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page

viewable by members of the general public.

Claim 2:

The claim 2 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional

claimed limitation of compressing the modified bitmap graphics data file prior to inserting.

However, Laverty reference further discloses compressing the modified bitmap graphics data file

prior to inserting (e.g., column 7, lines 34-45; column 45, lines 64-67; column 46, lines 1-4).

Claim 3:

The claim 3 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional

claimed limitation of compressing precedes modifying. However, Laverty further discloses

compressing precedes modifying (e.g., column 7, lines 34-45; column 45, lines 64-67; column

46, lines 1-4).

Claim 4:

The claim 4 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional

claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file compressed by reducing the resolution of an image

encoded in the file to less than 100 dots per inch. However, Laverty further discloses the bitmap

graphics file compressed by reducing the resolution of an image encoded in the file to less than

100 dots per inch (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47).

Claim 5:

The claim 5 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 4 except additional

claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file compressed by reducing the resolution of an image

encoded in the file to about 72 dpi. However, Laverty further discloses the bitmap graphics file

compressed by reducing the resolution of an image encoded in the file to about 72 dpi (e.g.,

column 37, lines 30-40).

Claim 6:

The claim 6 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional claimed limitation of the bit map graphics file being compressed by converting the bit map graphics file to a joint photographic experts (jpeg) file.

However, Laverty further discloses the claimed limitation of the bit map graphics file being compressed by converting the bit map graphics file to a joint photographic experts (jpeg) file (e.g., figure 39; column 37, lines 30-40).

Claim 7:

The claim 7 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 6 except additional claimed limitation of the bit map graphics file being converted to a jpeg file by opening the bit map graphics file in a paint program and exporting the bit map graphics file to a jpeg file format.

However, Laverty further discloses the claimed limitation of the bit map graphics file being converted to a jpeg file by opening the bit map graphics file in a paint program and exporting the bit map graphics file to a jpeg file format (e.g., figure 39; column 2, lines 45-60; column 12, lines 30-40; column 37, lines 30-40).

Claim 8:

The claim 8 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional claimed limitation of the bit mapped graphics file being compressed by converting the bit mapped graphics file to a graphics interchange format (gif) file.

However, Laverty further discloses the claimed limitation of the bit mapped graphics file being compressed by converting the bit mapped graphics file to a graphics interchange format (gif) file (e.g., figure 39; column 11, lines 4-16).

Claim 9:

The claim 9 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file compressed by converting the bitmap graphics file to a tif format file. However, Laverty further discloses the bitmap graphics file compressed by converting the bitmap graphics file to a tif format file (e.g., column 7, lines 34-45; column 45, lines 64-67; column 46, lines 1-4).

Claim 10:

The claim 10 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 2 except additional claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file being compressed by converting the bitmap graphics file to an xbm file. However, Laverty further discloses the bitmap graphics file compressed by converting the bitmap graphics file to an xbm file (e.g., figure 39; column 11, lines 4-16).

Claim 14:

The claim 14 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of modifying precedes converting. However, Laverty further discloses the claimed limitation of modifying precedes converting (e.g., column 4, lines 60-67; column 7, lines 33-45).

Claim 15:

The claim 15 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of the vector graphics file being a prepress data file. However, the Laverty further discloses the claimed limitation of the vector graphics file being a prepress data

file (e.g., column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56).

Claim 16:

The claim 16 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 15 except additional claimed limitation of the prepress data file being created using a software application program selected from the group consisting of QuarkXPress, Adobe Illustrator, Macromedia Freehand, Adobe PageMaker, Corel Draw and Adobe Acrobat. However, Laverty further discloses the prepress data file being created using a software application program selected from the group consisting of QuarkXPress, Adobe Illustrator, Macromedia Freehand, Adobe PageMaker, Corel Draw and Adobe Acrobat (e.g., column 2, lines 45-60; column 3, lines 5-26).

Claim 17:

The claim 17 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of the web page being a markup language file. However, Laverty further discloses the claimed limitation of the web page being a markup language file (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

Claim 18:

The claim 18 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 17 except additional claimed limitation of the markup language selected from the group consisting of html, xml, cfml, cxml, hdml, sgml, smil, xhtml, xsl, and wml. However, Laverty further discloses claimed limitation of the markup language selected from the group consisting of html, xml, cfml,

cxml, hdml, sgml, smil, xhtml, xsl, and wml (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39;

column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

Claim 19:

The claim 19 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except

additional claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file being an eps file. However, the Laverty

further discloses the claimed limitation of the bitmap graphics file being an eps file (e.g., column

22, lines 19-35; column 25, lines 25-40).

Claim 20:

The claim 20 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 19 except

additional claimed limitation of the rendered eps file being an 8.5" by 11" image. However,

Laverty further discloses the claimed limitation of the rendered eps file being an 8.5" by 11"

image (e.g., column 22, lines 19-35; column 25, lines 25-67).

Claim 21:

The claim 21 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except

additional claimed limitation of the vector graphics data file being a prepress data file, the bitmap

graphics file being an eps file, and the prepress data file being converted to an eps file by

exporting the prepress data file in its native file format to an eps format. However, Laverty

further discloses the claimed limitation of the vector graphics data file being a prepress data file,

the bitmap graphics file being an eps file, and the prepress data file being converted to an eps file

by exporting the prepress data file in its native file format to an eps format (e.g., column 22,

lines 19-35; column 25, lines 25-67).

Claim 22:

The claim 22 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of the vector graphics data file being a prepress data file, the bitmap graphics file being an tif file, and the prepress data file being converted to a tif file by exporting the prepress data file in its native file format to a tif format. However, Laverty further discloses the claimed limitation of the vector graphics data file being a prepress data file, the bitmap graphics file being an tif file, and the prepress data file being converted to a tif file by exporting the prepress data file in its native file format to a tif format (e.g., column 7, lines 34-45; column 45, lines 64-67; column 46, lines 1-4).

Claim 24:

The claim 24 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of claim 1 except additional claimed limitation of the CMYK color values converted to RGB color values using a paint program. However, Laverty further discloses the claimed limitation of the CMYK color values converted to RGB color values using a paint program (e.g., column 40, lines 35-67).

4.   Claim 25:

(1) Laverty has taught a method of creating an electronic catalog web page from a vector graphics data file (the abstract, column 11, lines 4-15; figures 3 and 4) comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bitmap graphics file format (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Compressing the bitmap graphics file by reducing the resolution of an image encoded in the file to less than 100 dots per inch by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Modifying the bitmapped graphics file (e.g., column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64).

(2) However, Laverty is silent to the claim limitation of "inserting the modified bit map graphics data file into the electronic catalog web page" and "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop".

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop and inserting the modified bit map graphics data file into the electronic catalog web page (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the <u>Internet</u>. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of <u>browsing</u>, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop" because the customer at the end user

facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Laverty's prepress workflow because Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Laverty column 8). Laverty further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Laverty column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

5.   Claim 26:

(1) Laverty teaches a method of creating an electronic catalog web page from a vector graphics data file (the abstract, column 11, lines 4-15; figures 3 and 4) comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics

file format (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52;

column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Modifying the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color

values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-

50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Inserting the modified bitmap graphics data file into a web page template (e.g., column

11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column

22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Laverty lacks full disclosure of the claim limitation of "generating the

electronic catalog web page from the web page template" and "making the electronic catalog

web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select

one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB

desktop".

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for

providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general

public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public

to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic

catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop and generating the electronic catalog web

page from the web page template (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF

file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer

340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an

end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view

the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end

user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and

imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page

catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet

Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and

textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the

central service facility's HSM system 120 over the <u>Internet</u>. Chase further teaches through the

Java applets the end user is capable of <u>browsing</u>, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting,

viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system

130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored

as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout

file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place

other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout

files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and

placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9,

lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of

"making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a

computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and

print selected pages on an RGB desktop" because the customer at the end user facility can view

the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site

is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web

pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the

Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the

Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Laverty's prepress workflow

because Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Laverty column

8). Laverty further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative

embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server

request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press

operations (Laverty column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover,

both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages

from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because

it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page

viewable by the general public.

6.   Claim 27:

(1) Laverty has taught a method of creating a plurality of electronic catalog web pages from a vector graphics data file (the abstract, column 11, lines 4-15; figures 3 and 4), wherein the plurality of web pages is substantially identical to a printed catalog publication rendered from the vector graphics data file (e.g., column 7, lines 33-45) comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting each of a plurality of pages of a printed publication rendered from the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bitmap graphics file format (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Modifying each of the plurality of the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Inserting each of the plurality of the modified bitmap graphics data file into a web page (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16); and

Linking the plurality of web pages such that the plurality of web pages is substantially identical to the layout and content of the printed publication (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Laverty is silent to the claim limitation of "linking the plurality of electronic catalog web pages such that the plurality of electronic catalog web pages are available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB printer."

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for

providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general

public) including linking the plurality of electronic catalog web pages such that the plurality of

electronic catalog web pages are available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer

monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print

selected pages on an RGB printer (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF

file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer

340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an

end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view*

the catalog web page on a computer monitor.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end

user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and

imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page

catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet

Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and

textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the

central service facility's HSM system 120 over the <u>Internet</u>. Chase further teaches through the

Java applets the end user is capable of <u>browsing</u>, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting,

viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system

130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "linking the plurality of electronic catalog web pages such that the plurality of electronic catalog web pages are available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view and link the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's method of linking the electronic catalog web page into Laverty's prepress workflow because Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Laverty column 8). Laverty further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press

operations (Laverty column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover,

both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages

from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because

it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page

viewable by the general public.

7.   Claim 28:

(1) Laverty has taught a method of displaying a plurality of products on a website in

connection with the offering for sale of the plurality of products (the abstract, column 11, lines 4-

15; figures 3 and 4), the method comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g.,

figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Creating a vector graphics data file, wherein the vector graphics data file includes data

capable of being converted to a press plate to create a catalog printed on paper (e.g., column 6,

lines 20-67; column 12, lines 31-67; column 14, lines 1-11);

Deriving from the vector graphics data file an electronic catalog, wherein the electronic

catalog appears to be substantially identical to the catalog printed on paper (e.g., column 6, lines

20-67; column 12, lines 31-67; column 14, lines 1-11); and

Making the electronic catalog available for viewing using a browser (e.g., column 11,

lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22,

lines 1-16).

(2) However, Laverty lacks full disclosure of the claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer."

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the

central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the

Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting,

viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system

130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored

as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout

file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place

other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout

files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and

placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9,

lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of

"making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors

so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic

catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end

user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser

printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to

selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page

catalogs over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the

Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Laverty's prepress workflow

because Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Laverty column

8). Laverty further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative

embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server

request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press

operations (Laverty column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover,

both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages

from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because

it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page

viewable by the general public.

8.   Claim 29:

(1) Laverty has taught a method of displaying a plurality of products on a website in

connection with the offering for sale of the plurality of products (abstract; figures 3 and 4;

column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67;

column 22, lines 1-16), the method comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g.,

figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Creating a composite file comprised of a vector graphics data file and an image file,

wherein the composite file is capable of being converted to a press plate for a catalog printed on

paper (e.g., column 6, lines 20-67; column 12, lines 31-67; column 14, lines 1-11);

Deriving from the composite file an electronic catalog, wherein the electronic catalog

appears to be substantially identical to the catalog printed on paper (e.g., column 6, lines 20-67;

column 12, lines 31-67; column 14, lines 1-11); and

Making the electronic catalog available for viewing using a browser (column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Laverty is silent to the claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer."

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet

Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and

textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the

central service facility's HSM system 120 over the <u>Internet</u>. Chase further teaches through the

Java applets the end user is capable of <u>browsing</u>, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting,

viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system

130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored

as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout

file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place

other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout

files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and

placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9,

lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of

"making the electronic catalog available for general viewing on browsers on computer monitors

so as to enable members of the public to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic

catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end

user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser

printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to

selectively print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page

catalogs or page layout files over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the

Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Laverty's prepress workflow

because Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Laverty column

8). Laverty further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative

embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server

request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press

operations (Laverty column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover,

both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages

from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because

it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page

viewable by the general public.

9.   Claim 30:

(1) Laverty has taught a method of creating an electronic catalog web page from a vector

graphics data file (abstract; figures 3 and 4; column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39;

column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16) comprising the following

steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics

file format including both text and images (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines

60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Modifying the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Correcting text errors through the use of error correction routines to correct errors in the text that occur when the vector graphics data file was converted from its native file format to a bitmap graphics file format;

- Examiner Notes:

- Laverty teaches in column 6, lines 35-60 that a manually run prepress application to process a file may cause errors and therefore an automated process (by program routines) in the use of prepress software applications is performed for correcting text errors. Laverty further teaches that various conversion parameters in the product set up module including changing font-handling information through the asset management file. Laverty further teaches the trapping module and imposition module that self-correcting the text errors through the asset management file. Laverty teaches an automated proofing through a web site and the interaction between the customer and on-line printing center module on web server to request a proof of the product to be ordered in PDF and therefore text or font errors are correct in the automated process using the customer's input. Laverty teaches that customer's information can be provided as textural information and composition rules such as type and state wherein type includes line, text, and graphical for error trapping of a particular file (See e.g., column 21, 22 and 28).

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and

Inserting the modified bitmap graphics data file into a web page (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Laverty is silent to the claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer."

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer 340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor*.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and

imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page

catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet

Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and

textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the

central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the

Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting,

viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system

130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored

as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout

file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place

other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout

files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and

placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9,

lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of

"making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a

computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and

print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can

view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user

site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web

pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the

Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the

Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Laverty's prepress workflow

because Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Laverty column

8). Laverty further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative

embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server

request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press

operations (Laverty column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover,

both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages

from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because

it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page

viewable by the general public.

10.   Claim 31:

(1) Laverty has taught a method of communication comprising: displaying on an

electronic catalog web browser a web page made by creating the web page from a vector

graphics data file (abstract; figures 3 and 4; column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39;

column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16), including the following

steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 13-16):

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics

file format including both text and images (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines

60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Modifying the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color

values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-

50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Inserting the modified bitmap graphics data file into a web page (e.g., column 11, lines 1-

67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-

16).

(2) However, Laverty is silent to the claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog

web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select

one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB

desktop printer."

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for

providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general

public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public

to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic

catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF

file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer

340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an

end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view the catalog web page on a computer monitor.*

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting, viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include... page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a

computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and

print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can

view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user

site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web

pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the

Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the

Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Laverty's prepress workflow

because Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Laverty column

8). Laverty further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative

embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server

request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press

operations (Laverty column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover,

both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages

from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because

it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page

viewable by the general public.

11.   Claim 32:

(1) Laverty has taught an article of manufacture (figures 3, 4, 39, 40A and 40B)

comprising:

A terminal connected to a network and including a video display terminal (figures 39, 40A and 40B; column 46, lines 30-67; column 47, lines 1-33), the video display terminal displaying a displayed electronic catalog web page made by creating the web page from a vector graphics data file (abstract, column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16), including the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format including both text and images (column 11, lines 59-65, and column 23, lines 28-33);

Modifying the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Inserting the modified bitmap graphics data file into the web page (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Laverty is silent to the claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer."

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public

to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic

catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF

file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer

340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an

end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view*

the catalog web page on a computer monitor.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end

user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and

imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page

catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet

Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and

textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the

central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the

Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting,

viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system

130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored

as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout

file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place

other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout

files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and

placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9,

lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of

"making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view on a

computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and

print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can

view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user

site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to selectively print the web

pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs over the

Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the

Chase's method of making the electronic catalog web page into Laverty's prepress workflow

because Laverty suggests Internet side being used to provide a printing service (Laverty column

8). Laverty further suggests document definitions in XML based processing and an alternative

embodiment by substituting receipt of one or more data streams in response to the web server

request as with XML output from one or multiple machines performing the required pre-press

operations (Laverty column 20-22) and therefore suggesting an obvious modification. Moreover,

both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages

from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided a print ready file such as a catalog file to be displayed on a web page viewable by the general public.

12.   Claim 33:

(1) Laverty has taught a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file (abstract; figures 3 and 4; column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16) comprising the following steps in the sequence set forth (e.g., figures 3, 4, 13-16):

Converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format (e.g., by a Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56);

Modifying the bitmap graphics data file by converting cyan, magenta, yellow, black color values to red, green, blue (RGB) color values (e.g., column 24, lines 33-47; column 20, lines 35-50; column 23, lines 30-56; Table 2; column 41, lines 1-64);

Correcting text errors through the use of error correction routines to correct the text errors that occur when the vector graphics data file was converted from its native file format to a bitmap graphics file format (e.g., column 3, lines 1-67; column 4, lines 1-31; column 8, lines 19-43); and

Inserting the modified bit map graphics data file into the web page (e.g., column 11, lines 1-67; column 12, lines 1-39; column 20, lines 35-67; column 21, lines 45-67; column 22, lines 1-16).

(2) However, Laverty is silent to the claim limitation of "said error correction routines comprising of: a) opening said modified bitmap graphics data file with a first drawing program running on a first computer; b) examining said modified bitmap graphics data file for text errors by visually comparing the raster image of said modified bitmap graphics data file to replicated printed material derived from said vector graphics file; c) closing and reopening said bitmap graphics data file with a different drawing program and/or different computer if text errors are found in step (b); d) repeating steps (b) and (c) until no errors are present in said modified bit map graphics file."

(3) Chase discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public) including "said error correction routines comprising of: a) opening said modified bitmap graphics data file with a first drawing program running on a first computer; b) examining said modified bitmap graphics data file for text errors by visually comparing the raster image of said modified bitmap graphics data file to replicated printed material derived from said vector graphics file; c) closing and reopening said bitmap graphics data file with a different drawing program and/or different computer if text errors are found in step (b); d) repeating steps (b) and (c) until no errors are present in said modified bit map graphics file" (Chase column 16-20).

In Figure 2, column 12, Chase teaches "end user facility 300 approves proofs or makes necessary corrections to the page layout file."

In column 14, Chase teaches, "the end users personnel that create the QuarkXpress documents can access the low resolution image for creating Quark documents from a low access time storage media while permitting the no-so-time-critical platemaking process to access the

high resolution equivalence of those low resolution graphic files from a high access time storage device.

In column 15-16, Chase teaches editing catalogs as page layout files wherein the page layout file is created by a page layout application program template document such as PageMaker or QuarkXpress. Therefore, Chase teaches step a) and c).

In column 17, Chase teaches that a graphic artist laying out the catalog, brochure or other advertising material can easily search for and retrieve a list of graphics or textual files describing a single product to permit easy examination of and selection between for insertion into catalogs, brochures or other advertising material; deleting, viewing, and editing files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system 130. Therefore, Chase teaches step b).

In summary, because Chase teaches a)-c), Chase also teaches d).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the Chase's error correction routines into Laverty's prepress workflow error checking routine because Laverty teaches in column 6, lines 35-60 that a manually run prepress application to process a file may cause errors and therefore an automated process (by program routines) in the use of prepress software applications is performed for *correcting text errors*. Laverty further teaches that various conversion parameters in the *product set up module* including changing font-handling information through the asset management file. Laverty further teaches the trapping module and imposition module that self-correcting the text errors through the asset management file. Laverty teaches an automated proofing through a web site and the interaction between the customer and on-line printing center module on web server to request a proof of the product to

be ordered in PDF and therefore text or font errors are correct in the automated process using the customer's input. Laverty teaches that customer's information can be provided as textural information and composition rules such as type and state wherein type includes line, text, and graphical for error trapping of a particular file (See e.g., column 21, 22 and 28). Therefore, the claim limitation suggests an obvious modification of Lavery's method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file. Moreover, both references deal with the same subject matter relating to the design and construction of pages from images, text, and data available from the communication networks.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would have provided revised and edited the catalogs or page layout files using different page layout application program such as a PageMaker or QuarkXpress from the user's end facility through the Internet (Chase column 15-20).

13.   Claims 11-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Laverty et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,429,947 in view of Chase et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,611,348 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of King et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,956,737.

(1) Laverty/Chase et al. has taught a method of creating an electronic catalog web page from a vector graphics data file (abstract; column 11, lines 4-15) comprising the step of converting the vector graphics data file from its native file format to a bit map graphics file format (by Raster Image Processor in column 4, lines 60-67; column 13, lines 13-52; column 20, lines 35-67; column 23, lines 30-56).

(2) However, it is not clear whether Laverty/Chase teaches implicitly on tagging the

modified bitmap graphics data file as an inline image or an external image and the inline image

being a link to a higher resolution version of an image that is substantially the same as the inline

image.

(3) King et al. has taught a method of fitting electronic content elements to a medium and

automatically performing document layout in which content can be encapsulated either as a link

to an external object (external image), or as an embedding and built-in content encapsulations

represent both free-standing objects, such as text files, and nested sub-objects, such as the

sections and paragraphs of text files (column 14, lines 25-31 of King).

(4) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the

King's teaching into the raster image processing of Laverty/Chase's prepress workflow because

this would support the separated representation of content, media, and design (see for example

column 14, lines 15-21 of King).

In column 8, lines 9-20, Laverty suggests that a single electronic file format provides the

ability to tag certain elements to indicate whether they should be included in the preview layout

such as the internet layout and that the software programs that read and process the information

check these tags to determine the exact content required at that stage.

Moreover, both references have addressed the same subject matter of how components

can be rendered to a particular media such as the Internet.

(5) One having the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because

it would allow media objects to be advantageously combined with media object encapsulations

that represent both free-standing objects such as printed documents, and nested sub-objects such

as the individual page regions associated with components of printed documents (column 14,

lines 32-54 of King).

Remarks

14.   Applicant's arguments, filed 09/20/2003, paper number 13, have been fully considered

but they are not deemed to be persuasive.

15.   Applicant argues in essence with respect to the amended claim 1 and similar claims that:

(A) "The Laverty patent has its primary focus on preparing printed materials using

CMYK printers of large volumes. Preparing the color separation files and the like is done

electronically and can be shown to the customer who is commissioning the print job to

verify his acceptance before the large volume paper printing job is completed. While that

customer commissioning the print job may be viewing information over the Internet; that

is a private connection is not one made available to the public. Laverty is strictly focused

on the process of prearing large volumes of printed materials on CMYK printers. "

In response to the arguments in (A), the Examiner asserts that Lavery teaches viewing

information over the Internet from the customers' locations and therefore viewing information

are available to the general public including a plurality of customers. The Internet connection at

the vendor's location is available to the general public including the customers.

For example, Laverty suggests Internet side be used to provide a printing service (Laverty

column 8). Laverty further suggests an alternative embodiment by substituting receipt of one or

more data streams in response to the web server request as with XML output from one or

multiple machines performing the required pre-press operations (Laverty column 21-22). Chase

discloses a method of creating a web page from a vector graphics data file for providing

prepress, content management and workflow services to system subscribers (general public)

including making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the public to view

(Chase column 16-20).

In view of the rejection of the Claim 1 set forth in above, Laverty/Chase fulfills the

claimed limitation of making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for the

public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the

electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer.

16.   Applicant argues in essence with respect to the amended claim 1 and similar claims that:

(B) "The Chase, et al. patent is similarly directed. See for example column 1, lines 9-12

in which the Chase system is said to relate 'generally to the field of publishing and

printing, more particularly, the present invention relates to a system and method

providing publishing and printing services via a communication network. Neither Chase,

et al. or Laverty is focused on making catalog web pages available on the Internet,

particularly in a fashion of providing fidelity to printed materials separately being

produced for CMYK printing. Finally, neither Chase, et al. or Laverty has any disclosure

or suggestion to make the images remotely available to the public on the Internet for

viewing on a monitor and printing on RGB printers."

In response to the arguments in (B), the Examiner asserts that Chase teaches the claim

limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of

the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the

electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer."

In Figure 2, column 11, lines 24-44, Chase teaches a high resolution file such as a PDF

file is forwarded to a remote proofing device such as a digital color proofer 330 or laser printer

340 and is imaged to the remote proofing device at a member of the public such as a client at an

end user facility 300. The client also builds *page layout* using desktop computer 320, i.e., *view*

the catalog web page on a computer monitor.

In column 13, Chase teaches using a page layout application, such as, QuarkXpress, end

user facility 300 performs page design and *page layout* application establish links to other art and

imaging files on central service facility 105, once the page is built, content such as a web page

catalog is reviewed using a black and white laser printer.

In column 16-20, Chase teaches viewing using an Internet browser such as Internet

Explorer or Netscape Navigator catalogs stored as *page layout files* with links to graphics and

textural information represented in the page layout file at an end user facility accessing to the

central service facility's HSM system 120 over the Internet. Chase further teaches through the

Java applets the end user is capable of browsing, searching, unloading, downloading, deleting,

viewing and editing page layout files stored in HSM system 120 and identified in DCM system

130 or DCM database 132.

In column 16, lines 15-25 of Chase, it is stated "access to view catalogs (typically stored

as page layout files with links to graphics and textural information represented in the page layout

file)". In column 20, lines 13-20 of Chase, it is stated "The end user may search for and place other file types as well in the same manner. These file types preferably include...page layout files. Although a page layout application program is mentioned in the above searching and placing process, it is equally applicable to desktop publishing programs as well." In column 9, lines 20-35 of Chase, the end user facility 300 includes a laser printer 340 (Fig. 2)."

Therefore, it is clear that Chase further teaches the newly added claim limitation of "making the electronic catalog web page available on the Internet for members of the public to view on a computer monitor so as to select one or more pages of interest from the electronic catalog and print selected pages on an RGB desktop printer" because the customer at the end user facility can view the web page catalog at the desktop computer 320 (Fig. 2) and a laser printer at the end user site is a non-commercial printer, i.e. laser printer which can be used to *selectively* print the web pages viewed at the desktop computer 320 from a plurality of web page catalogs or the page layout files over the Internet (See Chase column 15-20).

Conclusion

17.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jin-Cheng Wang whose telephone number is (703) 605-1213. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mike Razavi can be reached on (703) 305-4713. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-6606 for regular communications and (703) 308-6606 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 395-3900.

jcw
May 9, 2004

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